Nippon Times

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ZHUKOV'S TANK FORCES PUSH WAY INTO KUESTRIN

Red Army Crosses Western Side of Oder River in Furious Drive to Berlin

Domei

BERLIN, February 3.—A part of Marshal Zhukov's tank forces today succeeded in making their way into Kuestrin, on the east bank of the Oder north of Frankfurt, according to frontline reports. Marshal Zhukov's tank forces had been assaulting the city for the past two days from the northeast, east and southeast and had been engaged in fighting of white-heat intensity with the Germans.

Other frontline reports said that the Soviet forces driving for Berlin had crossed the Oder at Kuestrin and had reached the west side of the river but that the German forces were annihilating them.

All Soviet attacks from the High Tatra to the Oder bend near Gruenberg were repulsed by the stubborn resistance of the German forces. In the Steinau area the Soviets were thrown back by strong German assault groups and the German garrison of Steinau continued to hold the town.

Soviet attacks against the German positions on the Oder between Crossen and the Oder marshes were also hurled back, while the German forces in the Reppen area struck out in attacks and inflicted heavy losses on the Soviets.

In the southern sector of Pommerania, the front between Schloppe via Deutch-Krone to Jastrow was held against renewed Soviet attacks. In some sectors the German front was carried forward. In the area northwest of Schwetz, the Soviets attacked strongly against Marienburg and Elbing but failed to score any success.

In East Prussia north of Heilsberg and on both sides of Koenigsberg German division intercepted the Soviets in grim fighting and knocked out 59 tanks.

BERLIN HEAVILY BOMBED

U.S. Terror Raiders Conduct Fierce Daylight Attacks

Domei

BERLIN, February 3.—With the situation in the Eastern Front growing fiercer daily, air raids on Berlin by the anti-Axis air force are being conducted with greater violence and intensity. Especially, the daylight air raid today on the Reich capital was the severest of all recent air raids.

However, the usual press meeting was held at the Propaganda Office following the lifting of the air raid alarm. Throughout the meeting, Berlin was practically enveloped in smoke and occasionally deafened by explosions of time bombs.

At the meeting, Berlin authorities describing the air raid said: "The air raid conducted by the American four-engined heavy bombers was chiefly intended to destroy the key points and dwelling quarters of the city by means of powerful bombs and incendiary fire. It was a typical terror raid and many women fell victim to the enemy bombs. Investigation is now going on of the enemy planes brought down in different parts of the city and it is believed the enemy suffered a heavy loss."

Big Raid on Berlin

Domei

LISBON, February 3.—More than 1,000 Flying Fortresses escorted by more than 900 fighters bombed military installations and transport facilities in Berlin during daylight today, according to a Paris dispatch. Meanwhile, more than 400 Liberators bombed railyards and synthetic oil plants in the suburbs of Magdeburg, the same dispatch said. The attacks, in which 2,500 tons of explosives were dropped, were apparently aimed at obstructing the transport of men and materials to the East Front as well as to disorganize the home front.

British Submarine Lost

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 1.—The British Admiralty announced today that the British submarine Stratagem, which has not returned since leaving the base on patrol duty, is believed to be lost, according to a London dispatch.

Name Warsaw As Capital

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 3.—The Provisional Government of Poland at Lublin officially announced today that Warsaw would be its capital, according to a Lublin report. It said that the Government had already moved to Warsaw with the recovery of the city.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 3

The garrison of Budapest, which is still holding out against Soviet attacks in the narrow space around the castle, is being furnished with supplies sent by air.

Between the High Tatra and Oderberg near Gruenberg all enemy attacks failed in face of the staunch resistance of our troops. In the Steinau area strong German assault groups threw back the enemy in a counterattack. On the Oder between Crossen and the Oder marshes the enemy attacks against our bridgehead positions were repulsed partly in counterattacks. In the Reppen sector our forces launched several attacks against the Soviet formations inflicting severe losses on them. The garrisons of Posen and Schneidemuehl further withstood the Soviet attacks.

In the southern portion of Pommerania, the front between Schloppe via Deutsch-Kroné to Jastrow was held against renewed enemy attacks. In some sectors it was even carried forward in counterattacks. In the area northwest of Schwetz, the enemy strongly attacked Marienburg and Elbing but without success.

In East Prussia, north of Heilsberg and, on both sides of Koenigsberg, our divisions intercepted in grim fighting the attacking Soviets and knocked out 59 tanks.

In Courland, the enemy forces continued their breakthrough attempts up to the east of Libau and south of Frauenburg. However, they were checked before our positions, losing 46 tanks.

Strong formations of our bombers and fighters inflicted severe losses on the enemy in the central sector of the Eastern Front, particularly on strong supply trains. The Soviets here lost 27 tanks yesterday as well as 34 guns and 870 mechanized and horse-drawn vehicles.

From Holland and the Roer front, lively air activity and increasing artillery fire is reported. In the Monschau region our troops moved to a shortened front at the eastern fringes of the Monschau Forest, against which the enemy continues his attacks. South of this area, grim fighting goes on for several localities which the enemy attacked all day long. Southeast of St. Vith the Americans were checked. Fighting is continuing there with the enemy who, in the course of the evening, resumed his attack.

In the Saarlautern area strong enemy concentrations were smashed by our artillery. In and to the west of Hegenau the American attacks collapsed in our defensive fire. The pressure of the enemy on the northern and southern flank of our front bend in upper Alsatia continues. Fresh American divisions were thrown into the battle there and after grim fighting were able to penetrate into Colmar. The enemy was again thrown out of Appenweiler.

In Italy, Italian shocktroops southwest of Lake Camacchio blew up the enemy stronghold and returned with prisoners.

Anglo-American fliers continued their terror actions against the civilian population in western and southwestern Germany. Last night the British launched a terror attack against the town of Wiesbaden and dropped bombs at other places in the Rhenish-Westphalian and southwestern German regions, causing considerable damage in residential quarters.

SOVIETS SEEK U.S. CREDIT

British Said Unwilling to Extend £750 Million Loan

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 3.—With the Soviet Union reportedly negotiating with the United States for a 20-year credit of $6,000,000,000, the former has also requested a similar loan from Britain, the Sunday Times disclosed today.

Quoting "reliable sources," the journal said that the Soviet Government had asked the British exchequer for credit in order to enable it to purchase industrial materials amounting to about £750,000,000. The term of the credit was said to be 20 years and the Soviets planning to purchase machinery and power installations for economic recovery.

The paper added that the British authorities had considered such a credit extension wholly impossible and had made small scale material offers but that the Soviets would not withdraw their original request.

NIPPON CONSUL ATTACKED

Fukui Stationed at Macao and Secretary Asahina Wounded

Domei

CANTON, February 3.—Yasumitsu Fukui and Yasuteru Asahina, Consul and Secretary respectively at the Japanese Consulate in Macao, were attacked near the Japanese Consulate Building at about 8:50 a.m. yesterday. Consul Fukui was seriously wounded and Secretary Asahina slightly hurt.

Upon receipt of the news, Consul Toneki of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office in Canton hurried to the scene yesterday afternoon. It is thought the terroristic act was instigated by enemy elements attempting to bring a rupture between Japanese and Portuguese relations.

GERMANS SHORTEN LINES IN MONSCHAU FOREST AREA

Yank Attacks on Hagenau City Collapse; French 1st Army Enters Colmar

Domei

BERLIN, February 3.—The German forces have shortened their lines to the eastern part of the Monschau Forest area on the Western Front and severe fighting is raging to the south of the same area, it was learned today.

Southeast of St. Vith, the Americans attacked with several regiments but were repulsed with severe losses. The Americans, however, resumed their attacks after nightfall.

American attacks against the city of Hagenau and the western part of the same city collapsed before the German defensive fire. In the southern part of Alsace, the Franco-American troops continued to apply pressure on the German positions from the north and south.

The enemy succeeded in driving into Colmar after bitter fighting.

Drive Into Colmar

Domei

LISBON, February 2.—The French First Army today drove into Colmar and is engaged in fierce street fighting with the German defenders, frontline reports said. Meanwhile, indications were that French troops, which advanced eastward, northeast of Colmar, had reached the western bank of the Rhine at several points.

Winter Offensive Looms

Domei

BERLIN, February 2.—The start of a winter offensive by the anti-Axis forces on the Western Front is imminent in the opinion of informed quarters here. These quarters pointed out that General Dwight Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the anti-Axis forces in Europe, was believed to have completed the regrouping of his forces and the massing of his materials.

The anti-Axis forces awaiting the launching of the attack number 20 to 25 tank divisions and about 35 infantry divisions which include from 3,000 to 4,000 tanks, these quarters said. These quarters also declared that weather conditions, however, were rather unfavorable for both sides since the thermometer had registered no notable decline since the start of the year.

CHIANG AID STILL DIFFICULT

Anti-Axis Problems in Sending Supplies Over Ledo Route Continue

Domei

LISBON, February 3.—A United Press dispatch from Myitkyina dated January 29, tells of the difficulty which continues to be experienced by the anti-Axis countries in getting supplies of materials into Chungking by way of the Ledo Road, a curious commentary on the reports which have been coming from various anti-Axis sources giving exaggerated estimates of the volume of materials in aid of Chungking which would be traveling over the road since it was decided by the countries interested that it should henceforth be called the Stilwell Road.

The UP dispatch follows:

"The supply route from New York to Kunming runs 21,124 kilometers and is the longest supply route in existence. From New York the route runs to Culcatta by way of the Suez, a distance of 18,086 kilometers. From Calcutta it goes to Ledo by way of the Bengal-Assam Railway operated by the anti-Axis forces, a distance of 1,368 kilometers. From Ledo it runs to Kunming by way of the newly opened Stilwell Road, a distance of 1,670 kilometers. Under the best of conditions the goods shipped from New York will require a minimum of 90 days to get into Kunming.

Neon Light Curfew in U.S.

Domei

LISBON, February 1.—Most of the iluminated advertisement signs will be darkened after midnight tonight throughout the United States, according to a Washington dispatch. With the exception of a few cases it will be forbidden to use electric light for advertising purposes after midnight. About 2,000,000 tons of coal are to be saved yearly by this measure.

Admits Suichwan Occupation

Domei

LISBON, February 3.—The Chungking army headquarters announced tonight that the Japanese Army after a fierce battle entered Suichwan on January 30, according to a Chungking report. The loss of Suichwan airfield has thus been formally recognized by the Chungking authorities.

9 Army Airmen Win Citations For Deadly Ramming Attacks

The great exploits of nine Japanese Army airmen who won citations for their brilliant military achievements of blasting enemy planes and ships in engagements with the China-based U.S. air forces in December last year, in the Leyte operations, as well as in air fights over the northern part of Sumatra Island have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Sunday.

The text of the announcement follows:

"Those who won citations and were fully recognized for their military exploits of launching heroic ramming attacks on enemy planes and ships at the time of the attack of the China-based U.S. air forces over South Manchoukuo on December 7 and 21, 1944, in the Leyte operations, as well as in anti-air raid operations over the northern part of Sumatra Island, and whose achievements have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, follow:

CITATION

"Sub-Lieutenant Fumiro Soh
"Sergeant Tadanori Nagata
"Sergeant Yoshihiro Akeno
"Sergeant Shinobu Ikeda
"Corporal Moku Usui
"Lieutenant Sonoo Kasuga of the Manchoukuoan Army

"Upon receiving the order to counterattack the China-based U.S. air forces that attacked South Manchoukuo on December 7, 1944, the above sallied forth with the determination to shoot down all the raiders.

"Intercepting the enemy air formations each of which consisted of about 10 B-29's that penetrated the skies over Mukden and its vicinity one after another, the above carried out a severe attack and shot down the enemy planes, thereby inflicting heavy blows on the raiders. Furthermore, they also blasted the enemy planes by ramming tactics.

"Their actions, which were made with a deep spirit of loyalty and patriotism, are a manifestation of the fighting spirit of the Japanese soldiers and are a model for soldiers. Wherefore a citation is hereby issued and proclaimed to the entire Army.

December 7, 1944,
Otozo Yamada,
Commander of the Kwantung Army.

CITATION

"Sergeant Hisae Akiyama

"As a member of the Special Attack Corps, the above awaited an opportunity to go into action after having undergone day and night training.

"On December 21, 1944, when the U.S. air forces in China attacked Mukden, Sergeant Akiyama promptly sallied forth to counterattack the raiders upon receiving the order to intercept them at a point between Anshan and Mukden. In the skies over a point southwest of Mukden he contacted the echelon formations of about 10 enemy planes. He gallantly made a frontal attack on the first plane of the right formation and blasted it by dashing against its tail.

"This is a manifestation of the death-defying fighting spirit of the Sergeant who was filled with a deep sense of responsibility and he is really a model for all airmen. Wherefore a citation is hereby issued and notified to the entire Army.

December 21, 1944,
Otozo Yamada,
Commander of the Kwantung Army.

CITATION

"Corporal Zenji Nagase

"Participating in a raid on Tacloban airfield on November 14, 1944, the above attacked the enemy planes being assembled on and around the runway in defiance of severe AA gunfir and dealt huge losses to the enemy.

"Furthermore, he launched a ramming attack and instantly sank one large landing barge fully laden with airfield construction materials.

"This is due to the Corporal's burning fighting spirit tempered with his loyalty and patriotism all concentrated on the aim to annihilate the enemy forces. His actions are glorious. He has enhanced the spirit of the Japanese soldiers and is a model for the Imperial Forces. Wherefore a citation is hereby issued and proclaimed to the entire Army.

December 23, 1944,
Hisaichi Terauchi,
Commander in Chief of the Japanese Army Forces in the Southern Area.

CITATION

"Lieutenant Terubumi Murakami

"The above as a member of a Fighter Plane Unit defending the oil refinery at Hankaran Biantan assumed the task of counterattacking a big formation of enemy carrier-borne planes that raided the above vital base on January 4, 1945.

"As the commander of a formation, he dashed into a group of enemy bombers, promptly shooting down two planes besides damaging several others. Upon being encircled by the enemy planes, Lieutenant Murakami rammed two of the raiders, thereby meeting glorious death.

"Carried out with loyalty and patriotism, his actions fully demonstrate the fighting spirit of the Japanese soldiers and he is a model for all airmen. Wherefore a citation is hereby issued and made known to the entire Army.

January 8, 1945,
The Army Commander."

NEW CABINET IN BURMA DISCLOSED BY BA MAW

Partial Reshuffle Made As Transportation and Education Ministers Named

By Arrangement With the Asahi

RANGOON, February 2.—Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, disclosed to the press yesterday that a partial change has been effected in his Cabinet, in order to bring about greater unity between the Government and the people as well as to strengthen further the all-out war structure of the Burmese Government.

The two new appointees in the Cabinet are U Ba Hlaing, Vice President of the Privy Council, named as the Minister of Transportation and Irrigation, and U Ba Jung, Chairman of Greater Burma Association, who has been appointed Minister of Education and Public Municipal.

The lineup of the new Burmese Cabinet is as follows: Minister of Commerce and Industry U Ba Win, former Minister of Interior; Minister of Transportation and Irrigation U Ba Hlaing, Minister of Interior; U Mya, former Minister of Education and Public Municipal; and Minister of Education and Public Municipal, U Ba Jung.

U Hla Min, Minister of Commerce and Industry, and Thakin Lay Maung, Minister of Transportation and Irrigation, were relieved of their posts.

Turkish Envoy in Athens

Domei

LISBON, February 3.—Bey Akahim, new Turkish Ambassador to Greece, arrived in Athens today, according to a dispatch from that city.

2 BRITISH COOPERATORS DUE TO VISIT CHUNGKING

Delegation to 'Help' Cooperatives in China—Move Seen To Counter U.S. Schemes

Domei

LISBON, February 2.—Apparently to counter the American moves to establish economic domination in China, the Anglo-Chinese Development Society, which was created a few years ago by the British cooperative movement, has now decided to send a delegation of two members to China before the end of February to "help" the cooperative enterprise in China, a London report said.

The delegation will be composed of the Reverend G. S. Woods, member of Parliament, and Dawson Froggatt and will probably leave Britain about the middle of February if preparations are made in time. The aim of the trip, it was said, is to establish closer contact and to develop the trade relations between British and Chinese cooperative societies.

Woods, who recently completed a visit to the Soviet Union on behalf of the British cooperative movement, has convinced himself of the value of personal contact and friendship. He said that British cooperators ought to do everything possible to "help" the Chinese cooperative enterprise. Woods said that although Chinese cooperators hitherto had been receiving considerable assistance from the American cooperative movement, he believed that Britain, as the birthplace of the cooperative movement and with wider cooperative experience, should be able to give China greater "help."

The dispatch said that Froggatt, who had long experience in engineering and technical problems, would be able to contribute a great deal in finding the most practical methods for assisting the Chinese cooperatives.

Meanwhile, Alfred Barnes, member of Parliament who is President of the Anglo-Chinese Development Society, declared that he believed that if a land route to China were opened, it might be possible to send much-needed machinery to the Chinese cooperative movement within a few months.

NAVY HONORS CIVILIANS WHO DIED FOR WAR CAUSE

Posthumous Decorations Conferred on 177 Men, Women Including 4 Taiwanese

The conferment of posthumous honors upon civilians in the employ of the Navy who have fallen in the War of Greater East Asia was announced by the Bureau of Decorations and the Navy Ministry under date of February 5. Those honored included both men and women who served at the front as members of ship crews, building units, patrol units and industrial enterprises.

Among those honored were 114 heroes of the transport front, including Yonekichi Morita, who had served as the captain of a special transport in the North Pacific since the outbreak of the war, and 63 members of building units, and patrol units including Kunimitsu Someno, who served as a technician in the establishment of air bases and other installations in the Solomons, and who were specially granted Orders of the Golden Kite.

In this group were four Taiwanese, including O Kin Chin, who fell in line of duty while serving as a member of a patrol unit on Hainan Island, Gifushi Takahashi, an industrial worker who had previously been cited by the Supreme Commander of the Navy Forces at the spot for gallantry, and Sei Sato and two other women, who fell in line of duty.

The announcement of the Navy Ministry said: "Posthumous honors have been conferred upon a part of the civilians in the employ of the Navy who died during the War of Greater East Asia.

"Among them, Captain Yonekichi Morita and 113 merchant crewmen and Technician Kunimitsu Fukano and 62 others who served as members of building units and petrol units, ably carried out their duties and contributed greatly to the operations. They, therefore, have been honored by being granted Orders of the Golden Kite."

OVER 2,000 ENEMY KILLED IN SHWEBO BATTLEFRONT

Nippon Forces Also Destroy 28 Tanks, 42 Armored Cars During January

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

NORTH BURMA FRONT, February 4.—In action against the enemy in the Shwebo plains north of the Irrawaddy bend, the Japanese Forces during January forced the enemy to leave behind 2,897 bodies, it was learned today.

The Japanese Forces also destroyed and set ablaze 28 enemy tanks and destroyed 42 armored cars. They also destroyed 1,740 rifles, 24 light machine guns and 50 freight cars besides much ammunition, clothing and food.

Meanwhile, the fighting in this sector is increasing in intensity and since the latter part of January indications have been growing of the imminence of a real-scale decisive battle.

Enemy Lands on Sagu

Domei

LISBON, February 2.—According to a Kandy message, the anti-Axis army headquarters in Southeastern Asia announced today the landing of some Indian troops on Sagu Island, southeast of Akyab, on the west coast of Burma. Sagu is a small island to the south of Ramri Island on which the enemy troops have landed recently.

Train Collision in Mexico

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 1.—More than 100 persons were reported killed and about 150 injured in a rear end collision of trains at Cazedero, State of Hidalgo, about 100 miles north of Mexico City today, according to a dispatch from the Mexican capital. The report said that a freight train crashed into the rear of a passenger train of pilgrims passing the station of Cazadero and bound for Mexico City. The pilgrims were returning from a religious festival for the Virgin Mary at San Juan De Los Lagos in the State of Jalisco.

Americans on Saipan Are Still Harassed By Nippon Soldiers

Domei

LISBON, February 3.—A United Press dispatch from Saipan said that despite constant patrol by the Americans a number of Japanese soldiers were still hiding out on Saipan and ambushing the American forces. The dispatch said that it was impossible to estimate their number. It said that they apparently live mostly on sweet potatoes, rice and fish and that these Japanese remnant soldiers have their choice of numerous caves—some as big as ballrooms but with entrances barely large enough to admit one man. It said that the Americans blasted a cave one day only to find the Japanese move to the next cave. The Japanese emerge from hiding long enough to take a pot shot or two or toss a grenade at a passing jeep.

ABOUT 100 B-29'S ATTACK KOBE, MIYE PREFECTURE

Raid Made Sunday by Mariana-Based Planes; Results Being Investigated, I.H.Q. Says

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
6 p.m. February 4

"The main strength of about 100 enemy planes coming from the Mariana Islands attacked Kobe City while part of them raided Miye Prefecture on the afternoon of February 4.

"Some damage was caused to our side.

"As to the war results, investigations are now being made."

Kansai Areas Raided

Three B-29 bombers raided three different places in Japan Proper between Saturday night and Sunday morning. The first B-29 entered Osaka Prefecture from Shionomisaki at 7:50 p.m. Saturday, and left southward via Kumanonada about an hour later, after dropping some bombs in the Osaka area. The second B-29 appeared over Wakayama Prefecture, entering the area via Shionomisaki at 12:40 a.m. Sunday and dropped bombs in the prefecture and left southward about 10 minutes later. The third raider came to Osaka Prefecture from the eastern side of Kochi Prefecture at 4:30 a.m. Sunday. This plane dropped some bombs in Osaka Prefecture at 5:15 a.m. and fled southward about 15 minutes later.

BRITAIN'S WINTER SEVERE

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 3.—Great Britain is now experiencing its hardest war winter, declared Commentator Hastings over the London radio, according to a London dispatch.

This winter, he declared, is marked above all by the intense cold spell and an almost complete lack of coal. The situation in London has become so acute that authorities had to establish emergency coal dumps where coal is sold only against special permits. Housewives must themselves lug the coal to their homes and everywhere in London one sees women carrying coal in their perambulators.

The London correspondent of the Swedish newspaper, Aftontidnigen, also reported that England is now going through the severest cold spell in the last 50 years. He said that even the ocean is frozen at a number of places in Folkstone harbor.

Belisha Favors Bloc Plan

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 3.—The formation of a bloc embracing western and northwestern Europe, allied with Britain, was advocated by Hore Belisha, former British Secretary of State for War, says a London report. He declared that following the formation of such a bloc, Britain would conclude regional pacts of a strategic and economic nature with the western European governments.

5,000 U.S. Planes Lost

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 3.—Lieutenant General James Doolittle, Commander of the U.S. Air Force based in England, revealed that during three years of activities of his air force on the continent more than 5,000 American planes had failed to return, and that about 40,000 members of the crew had been either killed or were missing, according to a Reuter report.

FURIOUS ENEMY ATTACK NEAR SISON IS REPULSED

Second Attempt to Take Height Again Frustrated in Face of Nippon Counterthrusts

By M. MATSUZAKI
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, February 3.—Apparently anxious to drive southward but fearing attacks on his flank by the Japanese Forces looking down upon the Pangasinan Plain, the enemy continued to attack the principal Japanese positions in the Rosario area. On January 31, the enemy attempted to drive into the height northeast of Sison but was forced to flee before furious Japanese attacks.

On the following day, the enemy again attacked the same height with two companies supported by intense air and artillery bombardment. Japanese troops on the night of February 2, assaulted the enemy in the darkness before the rise of the moon and forced the enemy to flee in violent confusion.

Meanwhile, on January 30 and 31, about one company of the enemy armed heavily and with five tanks began to build positions in the northwestern part of the Umingan sector and was reinforcing the force there when Japanese shock units drove into it and pulverized it. Results confirmed up till January 31, included one mobile cannon, three trench mortars, two tractors and two trucks destroyed, one vehicle-mounted heavy machine gun, one light machine gun, 28 automatic rifles and one radio captured, and numerous ammunition and fuel dumps set ablaze.

In the Munoz area, Japanese shock units attacked an enemy force shelling the Japanese with the aid of an observation plane and killed and wounded 24 enemy troops and destroyed the position.

Meanwhile, the Japanese continued to hold their positions around Clark Field and threatened the southward advance of the enemy. Intense artillery and hand-to-hand fighting continued throughout the deep front. Due to this, one enemy unit, although succeeding in infiltrating to a point south of San Fernando has become isolated, finding it difficult to get supplies from the Lingayen Bay area. The enemy, therefore is anxious to have the reinforcements, which were landed on the morning of January 31, at Subic Bay and Nasugbu, effect an advance. Vanguards of the forces landed at Nasugbu on February 1 began to move eastward. Japanese Forces are intercepting them and inflicting considerable losses on them. Fierce fighting is still continuing.

San Fabian Blown Up

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, February 4.—Japanese Air Units on the night of January 31 bombed the enemy airfield at San Fabian, on the west coast of Luzon.

Reveals Nasugbu Landing

Domei

LISBON, February 2.—MacArthur's headquarters has revealed that the 11th Air-Borne Division of the 8th U.S. Army has landed at Nasugbu, Batangas Province.

GREEK POLICY CLARIFIED

Creation of Army Among 4 Plans Revealed by Foreign Chief

Domei

LISBON, February 3.—Prior to the peace conference between the Greek Government and the EAM, which opened last night in Athens, Greek Foreign Minister John Sophianopoulos declared that his Government's stand would be based on the following points, says an Athens dispatch.

Firstly, the conscription of youths and the formation of a regular army; secondly, the abolition of all laws suppressing the freedom of speech; thirdly, the effecting of free elections by the people to decide the form of Government; and fourthly, the non-prosecution of those who fought with the ELAS forces against the Government.

Sophianopoulos said that the Government viewed these concessions as unavoidable in order to bring peace and the EAM, therefore, must release all the hostages it holds and be disarmed under the supervision of a specially formed committee.

Swedish Embassy Evacuating

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 3.—The Swedish Foreign Office announced today that a part of the Swedish Embassy in Berlin was being evacuated.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1945

The Chungking-Yenan-American Triangle

Ostensibly the United States is striving to help strengthen the Chungking regime on the ground that a strong Chungking will serve most effectively as an instrument of America's attack upon Japan. Ostensibly the United States is pressing for a conciliation between Chungking and Yenan on the theory that Chungking-Yenan collaboration will present a stronger united front against Japan. Actually, however, the American activities, while they may temporarily serve to facilitate America's military operations against Japan on the China mainland, are having the effect of weakening Chungking's fundamental basis of power and of aggravating the long-range causes of permanent instability in China. This paradox is not as surprising as it may seem, for despite all American claims to the contrary, the ultimate interests of the United States are antagonistic to the formation of a strong nationalistic united China under the aegis of Chungking, Yenan, Nanking, or any other native authority.

Representative Joseph Mansfield's report on his recent visit to Chungking to the effect that discord with Yenan and internal political disunity constitute Chungking's gravest problems, and Under Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew's recent statement to the press from which it may be inferred that the United States is virtually bludgeoning Chungking into accepting an agreement with Yenan, both indicate the way in which the United States is actually undermining the position of the Chungking regime while pretending to support it. For the effect of Mansfield's report will be to strengthen the argument that Chungking cannot straighten out its own affairs without American "help" and that Chungking must yield to the demands of the rival regime at Yenan, which is also the burden of Grew's statement. Foreign intervention in the form of American "help" and the forcing of Chungking to share its administrative authority with Yenan through the good offices of the United States can have no other result than to dilute the authority of Chiang Kai-shek upon which the essential power of the Chungking regime ultimately rests.

Already the American attitude has caused serious damage to the prestige of Chiang Kai-shek, to his great embarrassment. Pressed by American criticisms regarding the character of his regime and by the echoing criticisms from Yenan encouraged by the American example, Chiang has had to make the gesture of promising a "democratic" rule by a People's Assembly within the near future in the place of the present monopolization of authority by the Kuomintang under his control. In view of the utter unreadiness of the Chungking masses for the responsibilities of democratic government and in view of the innate character of the Chungking administration which cannot possibly survive if divorced from the paternalistic dictatorship of Chiang's deeply entrenched and all-pervading personal political machine, it is obvious that his promise of democratic reforms will remain nothing but an unrealizable and empty gesture.

But that will not prevent the gesture from causing undue confusion and complication as Chiang is forced to perform the necessary sleight-of-hand trick of preserving his essential power while setting up the appearance of democratic rule. Some of Chiang's power is bound to be lost in the process, but not enough to effect any fundamental change in the essential nature of the Chungking regime. Thus the reforms upon Chiang by American pressure will weaken his authority without, however, bringing any of the compensating benefits of democracy. The effect will be not to strengthen the Chungking regime as the Americans pretend to desire, but only to weaken it and to aggravate its instability.

America's efforts to force Chungking to collaborate with Yenan will be even more disastrous to Chungking. At true reconciliation between Chungking and Yenan is, in the nature of things, impossible because of the fundamentally incompatible characters of the two regimes. Chiang Kai-shek's power rests upon the support of the money power of the banking interests, the large land owners, and the bourgeousie class generally, and upon his patronage of the closely-knit hierarchy of bureaucratic careerists who have been welded into an elaborate political machine. Yenan's power rests upon the proletarian dictatorship of doctrinaire radicals springing from a revolutionary agrarian movement. There can be no real fusion of interests between the two.

Collaboration with Yenan can thus mean to Chungking only the infiltration of an incompatible, unassimilable, and essentially hostile element into the Chungking administration to distrupt, sabotage, obstruct, and cause dissension in Chiang's established political machine which can function only as a closed corporation. No wonder Chiang wails that the United States is constantly pressing Chungking to compromise with Yenan but that she is exerting no pressure to force Yenan to compromise with Chungking, for he well realizes that for him to compromise with Yenan along the lines of America's desires would be to admit the Trojan horse of Yenan within the walls of Chungking.

How well Yenan on its side realizes the opportunity afforded it by the American pressure on Chungking is apparent from the promptness with which Chou En-lai, director of the Political Affairs Department of the Yenan regime, has gone to Chungking to press demands for a "compromise" favorable to Yenan. Acceptance of these demands, which are reported to include the establishment of a coalition government, legal recognition of Yenan's authority over wide areas, and removal of the restrictive cordon around Yenan's territory, would enable Yenan to undermine the Chungking administration from within and to expand vastly its own strength and its own autonomous spheres of influence at the expense of Chungking.

The United States pretends that a Chungking Yenan rapproachement is necessary in order to prevent civil war, but a forced compromise such as she is trying to sponsor, while it may forestall an immediate break, will only make an eventual civil war all the the more inevitable by increasing Yenan's power to defy and to resist Chiang's authority. For Chungking to accept such terms would be to sign its own death warrant, which of course it can hardly be expected to do; or if Chungking is forced nevertheless by American pressure to pretend to accept such terms, it is inevitable that efforts will be made to circumvent them, which will cause eventually a more bitter clash with Yenan than ever.

These disastrous consequences for the stability of China are not unwelcome to the United States. Temporary forced collaboration between Chungking and Yenan, no matter how worse a disunity it will breed in the future, will serve America's immediate purpose if it will facilitate her present military operations against Japan. The projected transfer of American air bases from Chungking territory to Yenan territory, which will incidentally enhance the power of Yenan's armies at the expense of Chungking, is an example of the sort of thing which the United States wishes Chungking to acquiesce in on the grounds of military collaboration against Japan. **If it results in the eventual defiance of Chungking by Yenan with consequent disorder and instability, it will conveniently mean that much less nationalistic resistance to the economic penetration and exploitation of China which America envisages for her own profit in the future.**

That, after all, is the ultimate goal of the United States in both her machinations in China as well as her war against Japan, the champion of Asia's resistance to American imperialism.

The inescapable conclusion is that the only hope for a really united and strong China lies in the complete expulsion of American influence from Asia and the reconstruction of China by a purely Asiatic-minded free Nationalist Government capable of refusing to serve as a tool of American ambitions.

News and Views

America's Nightmare

By I. SUZUKAWA

"Everything points to the fact that America is drifting into a turbulent economic development after the war which will culminate in a depression and mass unemployment. Moreover, it is very likely that all the fine plans for the liberation and stabilization of world economics will remain empty promises. . . . This would mean an economic order in the world worse than that existing before the war."

These are words uttered not by an enemy of America but by one who says of himself: "Next to his own country the author loves America best. . . . He is one of those who have hated Fascism and Nazism from the beginning and have made no secret of it." It is a prophecy based on cold, objective facts, made, not with propagandistic effect in mind, but with a deep, crusading desire to forewarn the world of dangerous illusions concerning the shape of things to come. We refer to Professor Gunnar Myrdal, probably Sweden's leading economist and a noted authority on American affairs. The excerpt is from his book, America's Present and Future Economy, published last spring on return to his country from the last of his American trips.

"In a liberalistic-capitalist society," Professor Myrdal maintains, "a boom is always followed by a crisis and depression. During the thirties America did not even succeed in the more simple task of overcoming a depression and to stabilize a boom is far more difficult."

In support of his contention that America will be plunged into economic chaos after the war, the Swedish economist takes up, first of all, the problem of unemployment. According to his calculation, about 8 million men will be demobilized when peace is signed. The demand for labor in the war industry will be reduced by some 5 millions, one million of which, however, will be offset by new demand from industries whose activities were more or less curtailed during the war. In addition, there will probably be about a million and a half relieved from the greatly inflated government service and other fields related to war work. Assuming that the rest of America's economy continue at full capacity, there will therefore be around 14½ millions, or nearly fifty per cent more than that prior to the outbreak of the war, looking for jobs when peace comes.

In this connection it will be recalled that Senator Harry Kilgore, one of the proposers of the Demobilization Bill, painted even a darker picture some time ago when he predicted that the number of unemployed will hover around the 12 million mark at the end of the first year after the armistice, and will total some 18 million at the end of the second year. And S. Morris Livingston, writing in Markets After the War (a Department of Commerce publication) goes even as far as to touch on the possibility of the army of jobless numbering 20 million. This would mean that one out of every three American worker will be idle!

But supposing for the sake of argument that American industry will be able to employ 10 million more men after the war than it did in 1940, thus reducing the problem to a minimum from the point of view of employment. This would mean, according to Professor Myrdal, an increase of 50 per cent in total national production compared with prewar times "in view of the increase in the work productivity per hour of about 2½ per cent per annum, and taking into account an average working week of 38 hours."

"But where," the economist asks, "are the purchasing power and demand for goods to come from to justify an increase of production of 50 per cent over the prewar production when the Government ceases to require almost half of the national production for war?" Though workers are now receiving the biggest pay in American history, the increase has grown largely out of longer working hours rather than any change in the basic wages. With the return to normal working hours, therefore a drop in the laborers' income is inevitable. Recently the New York Times pointed out that with the end of the European war, reconversion and general restoration, laborers may face a drop of approximately 21 per cent of the current earnings with no prospect of a similar decrease in the price of everyday necessities.

Such considerations lead Professor Myrdal to believe that the depression that will follow in the aftermath will far surpass in severity the 1929-1932 crisis. It is interesting in this connection to note that the Swedish scholar finds support on this point from no less a person than **Josef Stalin, Premier of Soviet Russia.** For Eric Johnston, Chairman of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, tells us in his article "My Talk with Josef Stalin" appearing in the last November issue of the Reader's Digest that Stalin insisted "Depressions come to capitalist countries after all wars; you will have depression after this one."

And despite much optimism in the United States on this point promoted by such organizations as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the American people know that all the optimism in the world cannot prevent a crisis as the year 1929 showed all too plainly. That is why American capitalists are already fighting for priority rights to civilian industries, giving rise to the so-called "reconversion" controversy. And that is why more and more workers in the American war industries today are seeking jobs in the peacetime industries which might pay less now but will make ample remuneration in the promise of postwar security. And the American people know that once depression sets in, totalitarian economy, for which they will not stand, or rearmament and another war, are the only alternatives left for its solution, as the twelve years of the Roosevelt regime have so eloquently proved.

Such, then, are the postwar prospects for America—and that, assuming, for the sake of argument, that the Allies are successful in defeating the Axis. Little wonder that **Roosevelt in his recent memorandum to the British Government was forced to admit that the people of the United States as well as Great Britain are becoming more and more sceptical as to what the war is really being fought for.**

THE PRICE OF EMPIRE

By JAPONICUS

The recent inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt as President of the United States for a fourth term raises the question as to whether the American Government has not forfeited its title to be designated by the name of a democracy. The mere fact that the two-term tradition of the American Presidency has now been broken twice in succession by the same man may not in itself necessarily mean the end of democracy. It does nevertheless constitute one significant sign of a trend which is borne out by many other indications—a trend to dictatorship. It raises further the question as to whether democracy can survive when a state develops into a great empire, as the United States undoubtedly is now tending to do. These questions cannot be dismissed as academic. For the Americans claim that they are fighting the present war for the advancement of democracy, denouncing their enemies as autocratic and dictatorial, and delivering an avancular lecture on the governmental forms of their allies, on Chiang Kai-shek's "fascism" constantly and on Marshal Stalin's monocratic rule from time to time.

History furnishes many examples of nations which were democracies in their youth but which became dictatorships as they developed into extensive empires. Does it not suggest that democracy is a form of government which is not compatible with empire? And does it not suggest that the United States, for all her pretensions to being the world's chief advocate of democracy, is inevitably losing her own democratic character increasingly as she plunges ahead on her present course of becoming the most gigantic empire which the world has yet ever seen?

In ancient Greece, in the very land of its birth, democracy proved unequal to the problems of empire and succumbed to the autocratic rule of the Macedonian monarchy. Solon may have been wise to devise laws which put the power of government in Athens in the hands of the people; he may have admitted even the poorer citizens to the assembly and instituted popular courts, and the democracy which he so established may indeed have furnished the rich soil out of which eventually flowered the incomparable Greek civilization of the age of Pericles and Socrates and Plato. But the freedom of the Athenian democracy which conferred such a boon to the internal life of that city state proved inadequate to the needs of a world polity. The Athenians could not extend their democracy to their relations with other states, and democratic particularism and myopy wrecked the chances for the formation of an Athenian Empire, thus perpetuating the disunity of Greece symbolized so dramatically by the Peloponnesian War. Undirected freedom and lack of discipline, concern with immediate individual interests and the inability to conceive and hold steadfast to a broad policy, all typically characteristic of rule by a multitude of voices, gave evidence that democracy was not equal to the task of forming or guiding a united empire.

When at least the Hellenes did become an empire, it was only after they had cast off their divisive democracy which had so long frustrated their imperial destiny; it was only after they had come to accept the autocratic sword of Philip and Alexander that they could attain to unity and conquests. The ebullient Hellenic civilization had to lose its momentum in the stultifying decadence of Hellenistic formalism, the democratic oratory before the assembly had to give way to the sycophantic obeisance before the throne of the god-emperor, but such was the price of empire.

In Rome also there was the same transformation from democracy to dictatorship as the city republic grew into a world empire. The early days of the Roman Republic had been characterized by an ever-widening democratic rule as the plebians gained a steadily increasing right to a share of governmental power with the patricians. But as Rome grew from a city state on the banks of the Tiber to an empire extending from Spain to the Orient, the democratic institutions waned. It is true that for a time Rome made no attempt to withhold her political privileges from her new subjects; Roman citizenship with all its rights was extended steadily to the inhabitants of an ever widening area until by 89 B.C. all free inhabitants of Italy had become Roman citizens. But from the time that Rome began her expansion outside of Italy, she found it necessary to restrict her policy of extending her citizenship.

For the institutions of self-government in which the citizens had the right to participate broke down in their functions as the Roman state expanded. Popular assemblies could exercise the ultimate power when they were composed of thirty-six tribes whose members, living within the twenty square miles which at first comprised the Roman realm, could all flock into the city to vote. But when the popular assembly came to be organized by centuries, 373 in number by the third century B.C. and representing a complex of intricately differentiated social classes distributed over half a continent, there resulted in practice a virtual disenfranchisement of the vast majority of the voters and the manipulation of the rest by scheming political organizers. Under the circumstances, power reverted from the popular assemblies to the highly selected Senate, which in its later years lost its traditional character as an aristocratic repository of civic responsibility and became a mere coterie of privileged parvenus bent on exploiting the Roman masses as well as the conquered peoples. Democracy disappeared, and now the politically powerless masses evinced their dissatisfaction by turbulent outbreaks. Autocracy proved to be the only form of government which could control the contending elements, and the dictatorship which arose at first as a temporary emergency expediency gradually crystallized into the permanent institution of the emperorship until finally Rome found that it had become truly imperial in political structure as well as in territorial extent. Thus again did democracy prove inadequate for the burdens of empire.

It was not only in the technical mechanics of popular rule that democracy proved too unwieldy as the empire expanded. More fundamentally, the spirit of imperial expansion proved incompatible with the spirit of democracy. Imperialistic wars created rapidly mounting economic inequalities as some classes like the agricultural workers were uprooted from the security of their holdings to serve in the interminable campaigns, while other classes found increasing opportunities to batten themselves on the misfortunes of their fellow citizens as well as on the loot of the foreign conquests. A ruling class habituated to exploiting a conquered empire could not be expected to refrain from exploiting its own people, and in an age when there prevailed exploitation by the few of the many, whether in the colonies or at home, democracy could not survive. The Romans exchanged their Twelve Tables and the luxuriating juridical science based upon them for the embalmed rigidity of the Theodosian and Justinian Codes; they exchanged the democratic processes of the Forum for the tramp of the legions under the over-swing triumphal arch, the restraining voice of the tribunes for the roar of the mob acclaiming the emperor who bought their adulation with free bread and circuses; and Rome thus paid the price of empire.

It may be argued that Britain has been able to gain an empire and to retain its democracy too, thus disproving the universality and inevitability of the experience of Greece and Rome. But this is a deceptive argument which, on close examination, will prove to be false, for by no means can the British Empire as an empire be considered to be democratic. To be sure, democratic practices prevail in the British Isles and in the self-governing Dominions, the territorial extent of whose areas may give the illusion of a widespread diffusion of democracy in the British Empire. But democracy in the British Empire is an exclusive monopoly of the Anglo-Saxon minority and of insignificant groups like the Boers and the French Canadians. All together these constitute but an infinitesimal privileged group of white rulers dominating a vast mass of colored subjects for whom democracy is but a forbidden dream. For each white citizen of the British Commonwealth who enjoys democratic privileges, there are seven colored subjects of the British Crown who have no voice whatever in the rule which controls their lives. Can such an empire be considered a democracy?

George VI may be a harmless ornamental anomaly cherished for his sentimental value to the few million Anglo-Saxons at home and in the Dominions, but to the hundreds of millions of his non-white subjects throughout the world, his title of Rex Imperator is no mere ceremonious formality. Democracy may prevail as a form of local government in some parts of the British realm, but the imperial polity of the British Empire is as thoroughly undemocratic as was that of Alexander or Caesar Augustus. Apparently there can be no other alternative; such apparently is the way of empire.

(To Be Continued)

AMERICA'S PRESENT AND FUTURE ECONOMY

Unemployment Looms as Big Problem in Postwar America

By GUNNAR MYRDAL

(The following condensed translation of Gunnar Myrdal's book on America's Present and Future Economy is reprinted from the Twentieth Century. A brief summary of this work was recently published in this paper. After Professor Cassel, Professor Myrdal is regarded as Sweden's leading economist and a specialist on American affairs.)

III

Where are these 14½ million hands to find work in peace-time production? Let us assume that 3 to 4 million women, young people, and oldsters will voluntarily withdraw from the process of production. A million will return to agriculture, although from the point of view of efficiency this is pure madness. Working at full capacity, commerce might be able to employ another 2 to 3 millions. Domestic service and other similar jobs might take care of a maximum of 3 millions. Assuming an unemployment figure of 3 millions, there remain another 2 to 3 millions who could be employed in the building industry.

So the conjuring trick has succeeded and the work problem has been solved! One often meets with calculations of this kind in America. As a "proof" of the economic optimism this calculation is useless, for it is wholly static. It presumes the probability of that which is to be made probable, namely capacity production. If we assume, however, that there will be no capacity production, then the releasing of labor in all branches of industry will take on far greater proportions and the possibility of finding new jobs will be correspondingly smaller.

Next let us look at a calculation based on production and income rather than employment. I refer in this connection to a book published by the Department of Commerce, Markets After the War by S. Morris Livingston, the bible of the optimistic postwar planners. Livingston defines full employment in 1946 more or less as follows. In 1940 there were 9 million unemployed and 46 million employed. By 1946, as a result of the increase in population, the total number of people available for employment will have grown by 2½ millions. On the other hand, some 5 million women, aged, and young people, who were not employed before the war, will leave the labor market again. The armed forces will require 2 million men instead of 500,000 before the war. The number of unemployed will presumably be 2 millions. In order to achieve that which Livingston calls full employment, the number of employed would hence have to be 10 million higher in 1946 than in 1940. In view of the increase in the work productivity per hour of about 2½ per cent per annum, and taking into account an average working week of 38 hours, this would necessitate an increase of 50 per cent in total production compared with prewar times.

Livingston admits that the situation would be quite different if 1946 were to supply only the same volume of production as 1940, which latter was by no means low in comparison to the thirties. In that case, unemployment would, in addition to the 9 million of 1940, include the 2½ million new hands and another 8 million released as the result of the increased work productivity per hour, thus totaling almost 20 million.

Paradoxes

I have tried to find out how the various branches of industry gauge their own prospects in comparison to Livingston's plan and have discovered that they reckon with much lower figures. In other words, the manufacturer believes there will be full employment in America as a whole; but for his own industry he usually foresees a production far below that taken into account by the Livingston plan.

Where are the purchasing power and demand for goods to come from to justify an increase of production of 50 per cent over the prewar production when the Government ceases to require almost half of the national production for the war? Can anyone seriously believe that the American industrialist will step up and tell the people that the grave economic situation forces them to propose a vast increase in the level of wages in order to provide sufficient purchasing power to permit industry to work at full capacity? Things like that don't happen, not even in fairy tales. On the contrary, the manufacturers are demanding a lowering of wages and declaring that, as a result of price control, the price of industrial goods has risen much less than wages. (As a matter of fact, the net profit per unit produced has sunk by approximately 10 per cent.) If, however, wages are not raised but even reduced, the necessary purchasing power for capacity production disappears and the downward spiral of depression is set in motion.

But let us for the sake of argument assume that the manufacturers will in a fit of reckless generosity agree to a certain increase in wages. Let us furthermore assume that the Government will contribute the additional purchasing power—procured by means of vigorously underbalancing the budget—to continue the boom. Even assuming these highly improbable conditions, it is unlikely that the consumers will have enough confidence in the future, and enough intelligence imagination, and culture really to raise their standard of living so rapidly and to such an extent as would be necessary for capacity production. Raising consumption by 50 per cent is a feat imposing higher demands on the consumers than they can be expected to meet. If, on the other hand, the consumers do not transform their income into purchases to a sufficient degree and very rapidly, the boom will collapse like a house of cards as soon as the war demand declines.

Postwar Prospects

We must now examine the various factors influencing the postwar prospects. Let us first study those favoring a continuation of the boom. At the end of the war there will be quite a number of factors contributing toward a demand for goods. Merely to replenish exhausted stocks there is likely to be a demand for goods totaling some 10 billion dollars in value. To this must be added the extraordinary demand for American products that will arise from the relief activities of the UNRRA.

Great hopes are placed in the so-called "deferred demand," i.e., the demand for goods which could not be met during the war—from cooking utensils to automobiles. In 1941 there were, for example, 27 million private cars in use in the USA. By the beginning of 1945 this number will have been reduced to about 20 millions by normal wear-and-tear, while at the same time the population will have increased. Behind this deferred demand stand the vast savings made during the war. I do not believe, however, that the greater part of these savings will appear as purchasing power on the market; they are more likely to be kept in the form of capital. Alvin Hansen reckons that the total demand for consumption goods during the first two years after the war will amount to about 10 billion dollars per year. (At present it is around 3 billion dollars, and in 1937 it was 7.6 billion dollars.) At any rate, this demand will not result in an increase of employment but at the most in a curtailment of dismissals. Even if automobile production were to be increased from the 6 millions of the top year of 1937 to 8 millions, the automobile industry would be forced to discharge several hundred thousand men. This fact is often overlooked.

The chief hope is placed in a brisk building activity. The economic stagnation of the thirties and the building restrictions during the war have indeed created perfect conditions for a building boom immediately after the war. But even under the most favorable conditions and with the support of a vigorous public building policy, the building of houses can be increased at most to 5 billion dollars per annum for a short period of time. Even this would mean that 1½ million homes must be built every year, which is a very large figure. As a result of the big investments in new factories, etc., during the war, other building activities cannot amount to much, at most 2 to 3 billion dollars per year.

Among the factors favoring production, the Americans also count the assumption that the war will continue on one front or another even after it is over on other fronts. Should, however, the war end simultaneously in all theaters, this would lead to a sudden cessation of war requirements and to an economic catastrophe in America. The cry has already been raised that Government requirements, which amount at present to 100 billion dollars per annum, must not sink to less than 30 billion at the end of the war. It strikes one as ironical when, in conversations, the high Government expenditure after the war is mentioned as a reason for consolation even by the champions of sound state finances. Actually, the demand for a balanced budget has practically disappeared in America, and I predict that, at least in the coming decade, we shall not see a balanced federal budget again in America.

(To Be Continued)

JAPAN'S INEXORABLE PRINCIPLES

Old Order Must Give Way To New

By KUSUO OYA
Of the Overseas Department of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan

II

Construction of a new order of common prosperity—this idea may be said to have been destined from the very beginning to face a frontal collision some day with the old order of the Anglo-Americans whose essential condition of existence is self-existence and death for others.

The march of events in actuality have proved this. Anglo-American atrocities against East Asia increasingly became so serious as to endanger the very existence of our Empire.

To state the idea of Japan clearly and without reserve, Japan decided that it was impossible to maintain the peace and welfare of the 2,500,000,000 peoples of the globe during the second half of the twentieth century by means of the Anglo-American old order. She thought that the peace of the world would never be established so long as the Anglo-Americans desire to rule the world which is too extensive for domination by a single Power and as well as too small economically.

Machines and Imperialism

Christ himself warned against filling an old wine bag with a new wine. The social system of feudalism collapsed in view of its incapability of adopting itself to the new form of living based on a series of new modern inventions such as the steam engine. The world provided itself with a new wine bag in the form of the Industrial Revolution. This is the so-called capitalistic social system, the dominant characteristics of which are plutocracy and money rule.

The waves of plutocratic economy washed all the shores of the world and enabled the Western Powers who were most excelled in the employment of these inventions to carry out exploitation of other peoples and to lay the grounds for imperialism.

The Anglo-American nations are the representative champions of this economic system. But this system itself came across a dilemma. It was unable to assure the welfare of mankind, like feudalism. Although the exploitation has its natural limits in the forbearance of the exploited, there are no limits in the wants of exploiters, unless they are somehow restricted. The ever-occurring strifes between the rulers and the governed and between the great and small nations throughout the world have been clear danger signals of this system.

Is such a state of world affairs incurable and fated? Japan thought it is not. Japan possessed the right method for betterment, namely, the manifestation of the Hakko-Iu or universal brotherhood and the establishment of the new order based on common prosperity.

Our nation urged that the new wine bag of the common prosperity new order should be made in order to contain the world. Not only did she advocate this, but tried to carry it out by allying herself with both Germany and Italy in order to cooperate with them for the realization of this ideal object.

Japan herself has been steadily realizing this ideal in the Greater East Asia region. Thus, the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asian nations adopted five basic principles as the new peace pact for th word. From Japan's standpoint, the Greater East Asia War may be said to be an inevitable action of fermentation for breaking up the old wine bag for new wine; and from the standpoint of the Anglo-Americans, the war means the inevitable self-disintegration action of the old order which has lost its power of containing the new world.

We are not expressing our deeply imbedded conviction of our ultimate victory from our empty, wishful thinking. But our conviction is based on the above conception of the world and on our cool recognition of the universe and of mankind, which point to our invincibility in the war.

Nor are we asserting "the invincibility of justice" without any foundation. Fully realizing what constitutes justice and advocating that the coming human society should be a society of cooperation. We Japanese are unshakably convinced in our absolute invincibility. Just as Rome was not formed in a day, so this world revolution can never be realized by one bold stroke. But it is fated that the old must give way to the new. For this is the great principle of the universe immutable for ages.

(End)

Well Grounded

"Is my son getting well grounded in languages?"

"I would put it even stronger than that," replied the private tutor. "I may say that he is actually stranded on them."